

1889.

EIGHTH
ANNUAL CATALOGUE

1897.

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANUFACTURED UNDER THE
PROTECTION OF SOMMER'S PATENTS.

STEEL FRAME GATES
AND
FENCING SUPPLIES.



J. W. PUGH & SONS, PEORIA, ILL.

KEYSTONE
FARM, LAWN
AND RAILWAY FENCING.

Sold by

PEORIA, ILL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
A Word to the Wise.....	27	It is All a Mistake.....	19
A Few Points.....	3	Keystone Stretcher, The.....	12
For Comparison With Other Kinds of Fence.....	3	Keystone on Hilly Ground, The.....	21
For Comparison With Other Woven Wire Fences.....	3	Keystone As a General Purpose Farm Fence, The.....	16
Barbed Wire.....	15	As a Hog and Pig Fence.....	16
Copyright.....	29	As a Sheep Fence.....	16
Cable, The.....	11	As a Horse and Cattle Fence.....	16
Cost of Fence When Put Up.....	20	As a Poultry Fence.....	16
Delays in Transit.....	36	As a Portable Fence.....	17
Directions For Putting Up the Keystone Woven Wire Fence.....	22	Lawn Fence (Style No. 1).....	31
End and Corner Posts.....	22	How It Is Made.....	32
The Anchor Planks.....	22	Steel Posts, Top Rail and Ornaments.....	32
The Wooden Brace.....	22	On Wood Posts.....	33
The Wire Brace.....	24	How to Put It Up.....	33
Stretching the Fence.....	24	Different Styles.....	34
Pointers in General.....	25	How to Order.....	35
Farm Fence, Regular Styles—		Lawn Fence (Style No. 2).....	37
12 Bar, 58 Inches High.....	5	Length of Rolls, Farm Fencing.....	4
11 Bar, 55 Inches High.....	6	Methods of Anchoring the Fence Between Posts.....	13
10 Bar, 46 Inches High.....	7	Notice to Infringers.....	29
8 Bar, 28 Inches High.....	8	Prices.....	4
7 Bar, 25 Inches High.....	9	Quality of Wire Used.....	21
Farm Fence, Special Styles—		Questions Answered.....	26
11 Bar, 49 Inches High.....	10	Staples.....	15
10 Bar, 41 Inches High.....	10	Special Lengths, Farm Fencing.....	4
9 Bar, 38 Inches High.....	10	Standard Stretcher, The.....	14
8 Bar, 31 Inches High.....	10	The Fence Question.....	2
Gates—Keystone Farm Gate.....	28	The Old Virginia Rail Fence.....	27
How It Is Made.....	29	Tools Necessary For Putting Up the Fence.....	30
Lawn and Drive Gates.....	33	Keystone Wire Holder.....	30
How the Keystone Is Made.....	2	Button's Plier's.....	30
How to Make a Splice.....	19	Terms.....	36
How to Remit.....	36	Warranty.....	25
Importance of Narrow Spaces.....	17	Why the Keystone is Not Affected by Cold.....	18

Peter Sommer, Prest.
John Sommer, V. Prest.
P. W. Sommer, Sec'y & Treas

Established 1889.
Incorporated 1892.
Capital, \$150,000.00.

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.

PEORIA, ILL., 1897.

To Our Patrons and Friends:

We take pleasure in presenting our Eighth Annual Catalogue, and wish to call your attention to the superior merits of the Keystone Woven Wire Fencing.

Our constantly increasing trade leads us to believe that the KEYSTONE is filling a long felt want, and that our high standard of quality is appreciated by the public.

Our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased, thus enabling us to fill all orders with even greater dispatch than in the past.

We desire to express our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, and assure our patrons that all future business will receive our best attention.

Respectfully yours,

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

Nearly all thoughtful farmers have come to the conclusion that the old fashioned methods of fencing must be discarded, and that the time for building rail fences and setting out hedges for farm fencing is past. Board fences are becoming unpopular in many sections on account of the decrease in quality and increase in price of lumber.

It is also generally admitted that the coming fence will be made of galvanized wire. Many have said that "The invention of the *Keystone Woven Wire Fence* has practically solved the fence question." Be that as it may; this invention is certainly one of great importance and value to farmers, stockmen and railroad companies, and we are amply justified, by the letters constantly received from those using the fence, in saying, that the *Keystone is second to none.*

HOW THE KEYSTONE IS MADE.

The top and bottom bars consist of two heavy wires (No. 12) twisted together. The intermediate bars, as well as the cross or stay bars, are also made of No. 12 wire.



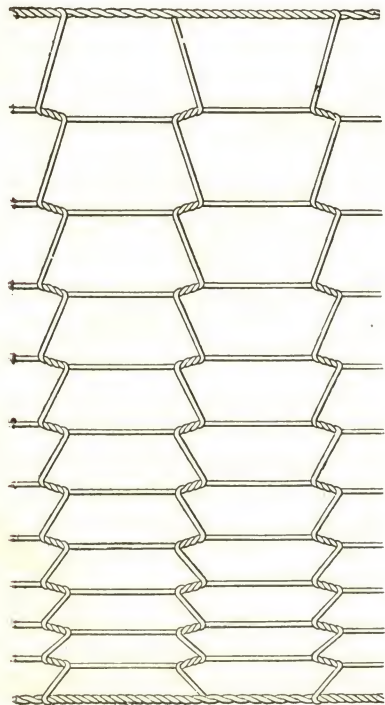
Actual size of top and bottom bars.



Actual size of intermediate and cross bars.

As will be seen by reference to the illustration on the following page, the cross or stay wire is twisted first with the two wires in the top bar, then it passes down across all the intermediate bars, and is twisted with each at the intersecting points. It is then twisted with the two wires in the bottom bar about twelve inches, when it passes upwards, uniting with the intermediate bars in the same manner, and is again twisted with the two wires in the top bar about twelve inches, when it passes downward, as before described.

The Keystone does not cut, cripple or kill stock.



A FEW POINTS

For comparison with other kinds of Fence.

It does not cause snow drifts.

It cannot burn up or rot down.

It cannot be blown away in a storm, like board or rail fences.

It does not cut, cripple or kill stock, like a barbed wire fence.

It does not shade crops nor draw plant food from the soil, like hedge fences.

It does not become loose from the effects of the wind, like a picket fence.

It does not harbor weeds, vermin and insects, as do stone, rail and hedge fences.

It takes but little room. This is an important advantage over hedge and rail fences.

For comparison with other Woven Wire Fences.

The stay wire being continuous and twisted into the cables from one stay to the other makes the fence perfectly smooth, and leaves no chance for the stay to unravel and become detached from the horizontal bars.

Our stay or cross wire is very heavy, and as the horizontal bars are dependent on the stay wire to make a fence, all fences in which a small light stay wire is used are in this respect inferior to the **Keystone**.

Our stay or tie wires are twisted with the horizontal bars at intersecting points, thus making the most perfect connection; making it impossible to slip the stay wire out of place. In this respect the **Keystone**

The **Keystone** has many points of real merit.

is superior to any fence in which the stays are only wound around the horizontal bars, thus allowing the stays to slip out of position, which destroys the utility and appearance of the fence.

The **Keystone** has ample provision for the changes in temperature. See the article "*Why the Keystone is Not Affected by Cold*," page 18, and "*Expansion and Contraction*," page 30.

The horizontal bars are abundantly strong and the spaces between them narrower than in any other farm fence that we know of. See "*Importance of Narrow Spaces*," page 17.

LENGTH OF ROLLS.

(*Farm Fencing.*)

The fence comes from the machine in neat, compact rolls of 10, 20, 30 and 40 rods in length. Forty rods of ten bar 46-inch fence make a roll about 47 inches high, and about thirty inches in diameter. This length of roll is the most convenient for general use, and should be ordered exclusively, except when some of the other lengths are more convenient to fit the place to be fenced.

SPECIAL LENGTHS.

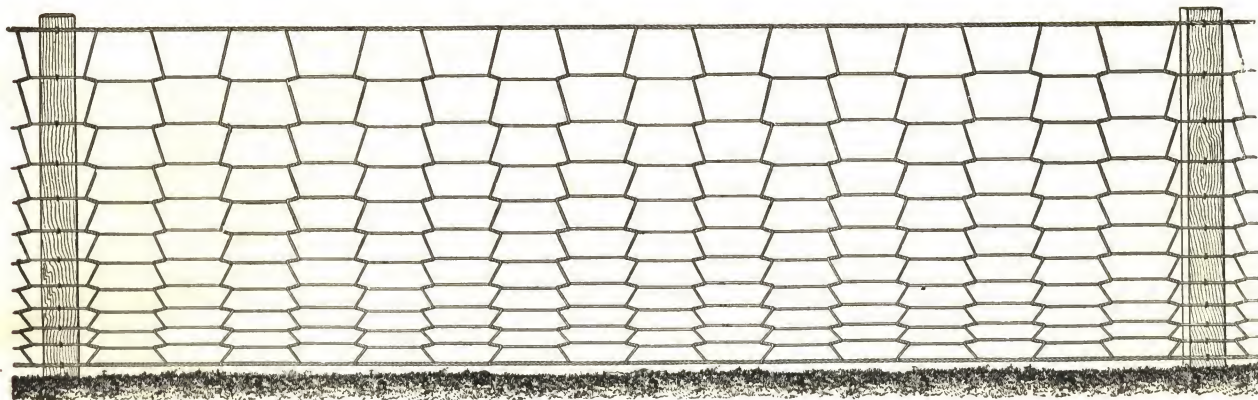
(*Farm Fencing.*)

In order to accommodate our customers as much as possible, we will make special lengths, varying from 10 to 38 rods. However, when the special length wanted is only one rod less than some of our regular lengths, we will ship and charge the regular length. For instance, an order for 19, 29 or 39 rods would be entered and charged as 20, 30 or 40 rods. Do not ask for lengths ending in a fraction of a rod. When special lengths are ordered, it may delay the order a week or even longer.

PRICES.

For prices call on our nearest local agent, or write to this office, stating what style and quantity you will want. We wish to assure you, however, that our prices are very low. We compete in price with any fence that will come anywhere near competing with the **Keystone** in quality.

Investigate, then order from the most reliable manufacturers.



TWELVE BAR 58 INCHES HIGH.

This is the highest fence we make. The space between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands five feet high. This is just the thing for those who want an extra high fence, but do not like a cable or barbed wire above it.

As Good as New After Seven Years' Use.

Have used your fence for about seven years, and it appears as good to-day as it did when new. In that length of time it has been horse high, hog tight and bull strong. T. F. STROUD.
Walnut, Ill.

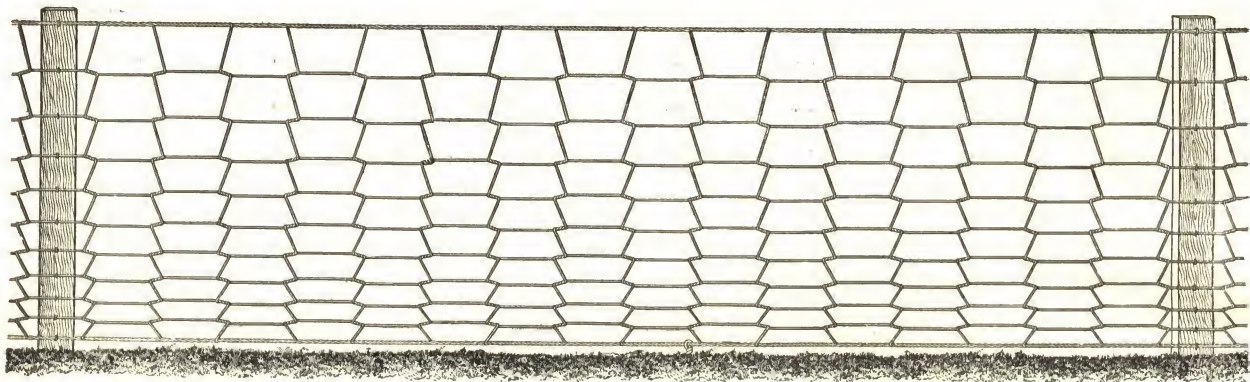
Has Used it Five Years.

I had about 80 rods of your fence put up about five years ago, and have not been to the least trouble or expense in repairing it, and to-day it is as good as when first put up.

Eldon, Mo.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Keystone 12 bar 58-inch fence stops the high jumpers.



ELEVEN BAR 55 INCHES HIGH.

This style has met a very ready sale. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $4\frac{3}{8}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands four feet nine inches high. For field and pasture fencing, this style is high enough without the cable or barbed wire above it.

It Stops All Kinds of Stock.

I put up a string in March, '90, and have never had to even turn a stretcher yet, and as far as I can see it is as straight as when put up. Have about 220 rods up. It stops all kinds of stock, from small pigs to old bulls.

Ontario, Ill.

I. U. WETMORE.

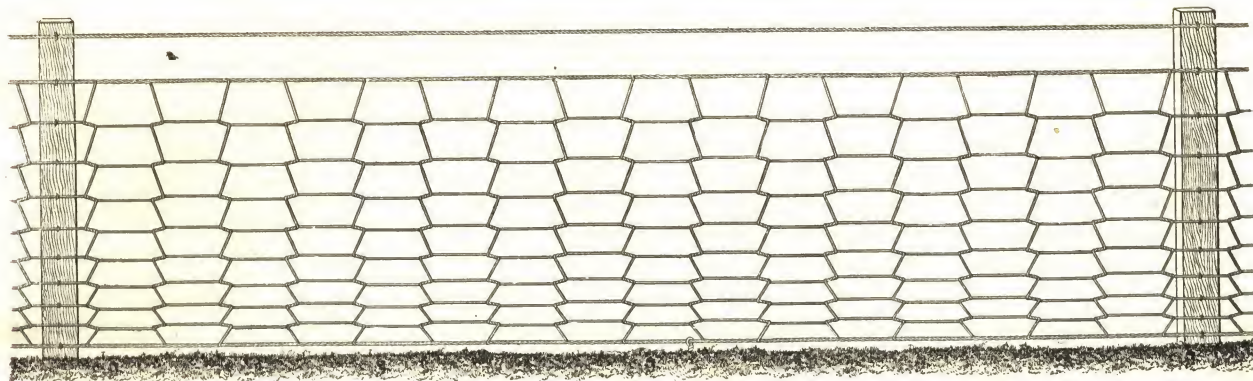
Expect to Sell More Each Year.

We have sold several kinds of woven stock fence, but none that we like so well as the Keystone. Our customers are very well pleased with it, and we expect to sell more each year.

DAVIS & MALLETT.

Reynolds, Ill.

Nothing is really cheap unless effective for its intended use.



TEN BAR 46 INCHES HIGH.

We sell more of this style than any other, as it is the most practical for general purposes, such as pasture, field or road fences. The spaces between the horizontal bars, are as follows: 2 $\frac{7}{8}$, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$, 5, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7 and 8 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands four feet high. A strand of barbed wire, or cable (as shown on page 11), six or eight inches above the fence is necessary to make it high enough for horses.

Satisfied After a Fair Trial.

I have given your fence a fair trial. I bought 180 rods last fall, and think it is the best woven fence I ever saw. It has given me the best of satisfaction, and I can recommend it to be all that is claimed for it,

Maitland, Mo.

J. B. DUNCAN.

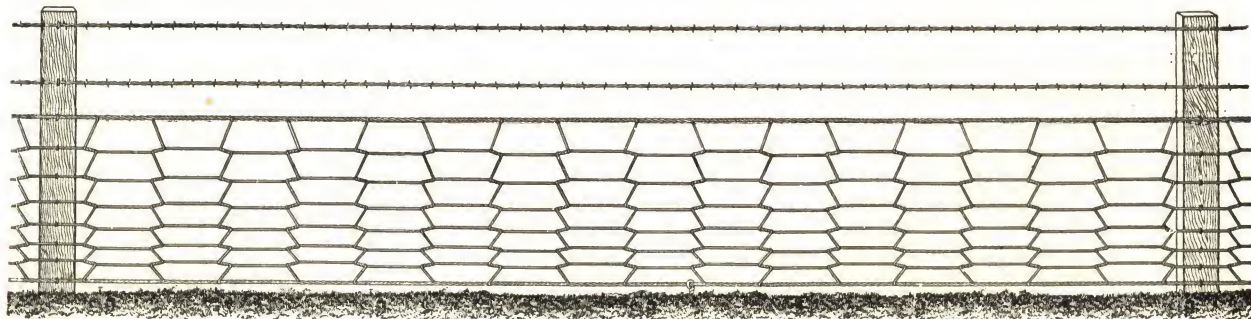
All Right After Five Years' Use.

I have about 200 rods of your standard stock fence. Most of it has been in continual use around my pasture for five years. It turns all kinds of stock, needs no care or attention, and is in as good condition as the day it was put up.

Cooper, Ill.

J. M. COOPER.

The stay wires in the Keystone cannot be slipped out of place.



EIGHT BAR 28 INCHES HIGH.

This style has met a very ready sale as a hog fence. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands two feet six inches high. One strand of barbed or cable wire six inches above the fence, and one twelve inches above that, makes a fence four feet high. This is considered high enough for general purposes in some parts of the west.

Time Proves its Superiority.

After carefully noting results of the Keystone fence that I put up in the spring of 1890, I was induced to send you the second order last spring. I consider it the best woven wire fence of the many that have come under my observation.

GEORGE THUMM,

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A Good Portable Fence, and Never Sags.

We have used your woven wire fence for three years, and it has given perfect satisfaction; have a ten-acre hog lot fenced with it, that turns pigs of any and all ages. As a stock fence we prefer it to all others, as it never sags or gets out of shape, and is easily moved from one lot to another.

CARTER BROS.

Dixon, Ia.

Our 7 bar, 26-inch, and our 8 bar, 28-inch, are just right for hog fencing.



SEVEN BAR 25 INCHES HIGH.

This is the lowest fence we make. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $4\frac{3}{8}$, 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands two feet three inches high. One strand of barbed wire six inches above the fence and a second strand eight inches above the first and a third strand ten inches above the second makes a fence four feet three inches high.

Stock Proof.

The 120 rods of Keystone fence that I bought of Mr. S. T. Hague has given perfect satisfaction after a year's use. It is hog, pig and stock-proof, stands up well in all kinds of temperature, and is ornamental. It is the best fence that I know of.

Lawrence, Ind.

W. B. FLICK, County Supt. Schools.

Gives Excellent Satisfaction.

I have 160 rods of Keystone woven wire fencing, in use five years. It has given excellent satisfaction in the way of keeping all kinds of farm stock safe and securely inclosed, and is now apparently in as good condition as when it came from the factory.

O. W. TIMIAN.

Ashland, Ill.

The Keystone is especially adapted for a hog fence.

SPECIAL STYLES.

In the foregoing pages we have illustrated and described the styles most commonly used. These are known as regular styles. The following we will describe as special styles, which are sometimes better adapted to the wants of consumers than the regular styles. Those who can meet their wants just as well with the regular styles should not order these, as we do not always keep them in stock.

ELEVEN BAR 49 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the ten bar 46-inch fence, only it has an additional bar at the bottom. The spaces between the horizontal bars are: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 7 and 8 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands four feet three inches high. A strand of barbed wire or cable six or eight inches above the fence is necessary to make it high enough for horses.

TEN BAR 41 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the twelve bar 58-inch fence, only the two top bars are left off. The spaces between the horizontal bars are: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6 and 7 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands three feet seven inches high. This will make a dog and wolf-proof sheep fence, if surmounted with barbed wires.

NINE BAR 38 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the ten bar 46-inch fence, only the top bar is left off. The spaces between the horizontal bars are: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6 and 7 inches. Placed two inches from the ground, it stands, three feet four inches high. Additional strands of barbed or cable wire may be used to give the desired height.

EIGHT BAR 31 INCHES HIGH.

This is the same as the seven bar 25-inch fence, only it has an additional bar at the top. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{7}{8}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 inches. Placed two inches from the ground it stands two feet nine inches high. It is used in connection with barbed wire as sheep fencing.

We have the best assortment of different heights.

THE CABLE.



Three-strand No. 12 Wire, actual size.

The above cut shows the cable, which is also shown on page 7 above the ten-bar fence. We have found it necessary that either this or a barbed wire should be used above all woven fences that are less than 4½ feet high. Where a lower fence is used there is danger that horses will lean heavily on the fence in attempting to eat grass, etc., across the fence. While there is practically no danger of the fence being broken in this way, the excessive pressure will draw out the staples and crush the fence down. As wire fences do not catch any wind, or look clumsy, even when built 5 feet high, there is no reason why they should not be built abundantly high enough to make them perfectly safe.

The cable wire is furnished on reels like barbed wire, varying in weight from 75 to 125 pounds. It runs about 1½ pounds to the rod. In ordering, always state how many pounds are wanted. We will then select a reel weighing as near the amount wanted as we can conveniently. But under no circumstances will we furnish partial reels. It is sold by the pound, not by the rod.

Looks Better, Stands Better, and is Better.

We have been handling your fencing for three seasons, both selling and using on our farm, and we have the first complaint to hear yet. We are favored every day with praise for the Keystone. Where we build a piece we always sell more, although we have three other woven wire fence agents around us; but we are selling their customers now because the Keystone looks better, stands better, and is better.

MILLER & PIEHL.

Rochester, Wis.

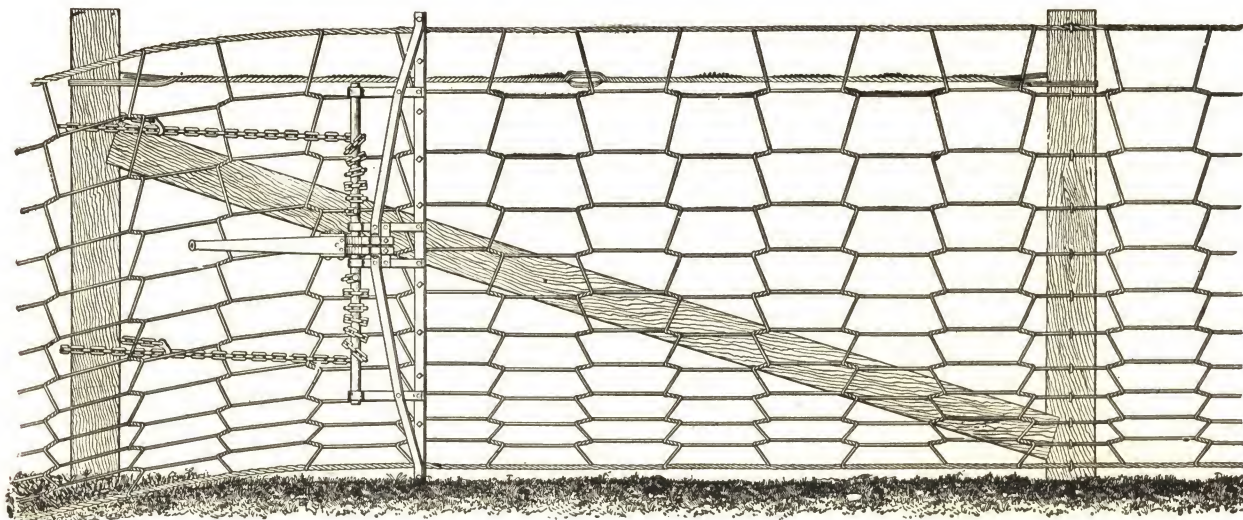
Pig Tight and Bull Strong.

Last fall I fenced a pasture of some fifty acres with the 12-bar, 58 inch fence, and I am more than pleased with it, for when I put anything in it, it stays until let out. My bull went through other makes of fence of woven wire, but the Keystone keeps him in as well as small pigs. Why, my shepherd dog cannot get out if left in. I put up more of your fence since I fenced the pasture, and shall use no other in the future, and can cheerfully recommend the Keystone to all wanting the best fence made.

WM. H. PATTERSON.

Maitland, Mo.

Our high standard of quality makes steady customers.



THE KEYSTONE STRETCHER.

This is undoubtedly the most improved and complete device for stretching woven wire fencing. The chains should be attached to the end posts as shown in the cut, coming through the fence in about the third mesh in front of the stretcher. All the strain of stretching the fence is put on the end post before the fence is attached.

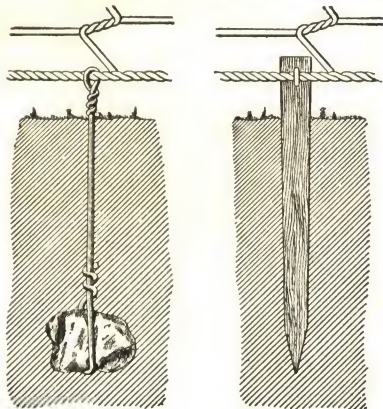
The Keystone is made of the best quality galvanized steel wire.

This prevents its allowing the fence to slack after it is attached to the post. It is simple and compact. The lever is detachable. This makes it convenient to handle. One man can exert a strain of 10,000 pounds on the fence. The fence can be stretched up to and fastened on a post set against a building.

It pulls the fence up evenly by operating one lever; and by turning down the thumb screw on one of the ratchets on the lever, either only the top or only the bottom part of the fence can be tightened, as may be necessary. When the fence is securely stapled to the end post, the stretcher is released by operating backward a few notches and taking off the clamp bar.

The **Keystone Stretcher** is sure to become a favorite with our agents, and those who have considerable of our fencing to put up, as it seems to have about all the good points, and is free from the defects generally complained of. If an inexpensive stretcher is wanted for putting up a few rolls of fence, see page 14.

METHODS OF ANCHORING THE FENCE BETWEEN POSTS.



Any kind of wire fence that is intended to turn pigs must be anchored down at intervals not more than 8 to 10 feet apart. This can not be considered objectionable, as these anchors are inexpensive, and by their use the posts can be placed much farther apart, thus making a better fence at less expense.

This cut shows two different methods of anchoring the fence between the posts. The first is simply a stake about twenty inches long driven into the ground, and the bottom cable stapled to it.

The other illustration shows an anchor consisting of a piece of No. 10 wire and a piece of brick or stone, which is buried 12 to 16 inches; the other end is attached to the bottom cable in the fence as shown.

This latter method is probably the best and cheapest, as it would take a greater strain to pull up the stone than to pull up the stake, and the wire would last at least as long as the stakes; and with the stake there is some chance of its splitting and the staple being pulled out.

Save your posts by using the Keystone fence.

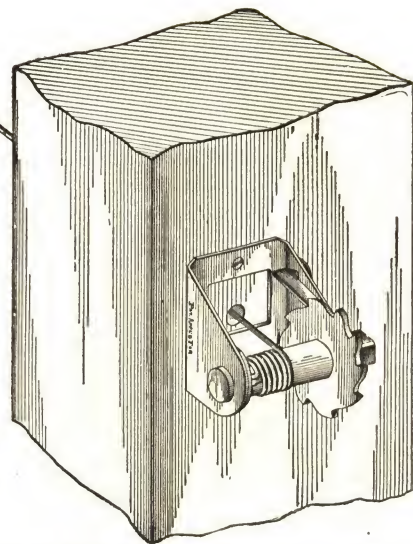
THE STANDARD STRETCHER.

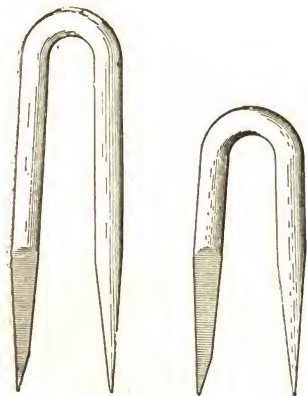
The *Standard Stretcher* consists of a cast iron windlass or spool mounted on a steel base. The steel ratchet or catch is so arranged as to engage the teeth on the rim of the windlass, and drops into position by its own weight, when the fence is being tightened; and can easily be raised out when it is necessary to release the stretcher. The base has a hole near its upper edge, so it can be fastened to the post with a nail or screw. It will be noticed that the new *Standard Stretcher* is so put together that no part of it can be detached or lost unless the device is forcibly destroyed. This is an important advantage, possessed by no other stretcher of its class that we know of.

The wire is attached by being passed through a hole in the post and through the hole in the axle of the stretcher. By means of a wrench attached to the projecting square part of the spool, it is revolved, thus winding up the wire and stretching it to the desired tension. It will wind up twenty to thirty inches of wire. Should the stretchers become full of wire before the fence is tight enough, release one at a time and take off the surplus. This makes a neat and convenient stretcher, and by tightening each wire a little at a time, the fence can be drawn as tight as by any other means of stretching.

Where it is desirable for appearance sake, the *Standard* stretchers may be fixed on a portable piece of timber about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches thick and 4 or 5 inches wide. This can be temporarily fastened in front of the post so that the wires pass along the edge of the post through the piece of timber into the stretchers. When the wires are stretched and securely stapled to the post, the apparatus can be removed, thus leaving a nice, smooth job.

It is made in two sizes, large size for the top and bottom bars, and small size for the intermediate bars. To agents and those using our fence in large quantities, we recommend the *Keystone Stretcher*, shown on page 12. When that is used, the *Standard* Stretchers will not be needed.





STAPLES.

This cut shows a 1½ and a 2-inch staple. In putting up the *Keystone* fence on soft wood posts (such as cedar, etc.), the 2-inch staple should be used; on hard wood posts (such as oak, etc.) the 1½-inch staple should be used.

When short staples are used they are usually driven entirely down. This makes a short kink in the wire, which is very injurious. Careful observation shows that a little larger staple, driven so as to allow the wire to slip freely either way, will hold better in the post, and the wire is less apt to be broken by sudden shocks. We keep these two sizes in stock, and can ship them with the fence in quantities of from 10 lbs to full kegs.

BARBED WIRE.

This cut shows a section of two-point, thick-set Glidden barbed wire galvanized. We can furnish this in any quantity from one reel to full car-lots.

Prices must necessarily fluctuate with the market, but we will at all times endeavor to make prices very reasonable. Small lots can be shipped with fencing from our warehouse; larger lots can be shipped direct from the mills.



We do not wish to be understood as recommending or endorsing the use of barbed wire. *We recommend our ten, eleven and twelve bar fencing.* However, we are in business for the purpose of furnishing what the people want, and as some prefer to use our seven or eight-bar fence in connection with two or three strands of barbed wire, we have made arrangements for supplying it, thus enabling them to obtain all the material from us.

Barbed wire is most dangerous when only one or two strands are used, and when it is placed less than three to four feet from the ground, or when it is allowed to hang around loose.

THE KEYSTONE AS A GENERAL PURPOSE FARM FENCE.

In some sections of the country, where the *Keystone* has not been introduced, people are inclined to look upon it as a luxury, suitable only for special purposes. Any one who will give the fence question only a little careful study, will, by comparing the cost of the various methods of fencing, find that the *Keystone* is a practical, inexpensive fence for general use on all parts of the farm.

AS A HOG AND PIG FENCE.

This is decidedly our field, and one in which the *Keystone* gives universal satisfaction. The warranty on page 25 applies to all sizes and kinds of the swine family. (See our testimonials.)

AS A SHEEP FENCE

As a sheep fence the *Keystone* has these advantages: It will not pull the fleece from the sheep, and where one or more barbed wires are used above the fence to make it 5 to 5½ feet high, it will turn dogs, wolves, etc.

AS A HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.

The *Keystone* will always be found perfectly safe and reliable for turning horses and cattle, and it is worth considerable to know that your stock is not being cut to pieces or bleeding to death on account of some inhuman device that you have erected. It is generally admitted that the loss caused by barbed wire is much more than the amount saved by its use.

AS A POULTRY FENCE.

While we do not recommend or sell the *Keystone* as a poultry fence, it is frequently used for that purpose and many who have used it recommend it highly. For this purpose we consider it about equal to the common picket fence, but would suggest, if small chickens are to be turned that a 10 or 12 inch base board should be used below the fence. Chickens seldom fly over it, as they cannot see how high it is.

The Keystone will not cause snow drifts.

AS A PORTABLE FENCE.

This is what the **Keystone** was originally designed for; its advantages are many and apparent. It can be rolled up into a comparatively small bundle for convenient transportation from place to place. It is perfectly smooth and securely woven and does not cut the hands, nor do the meshes lose their uniform shape.

With a good set of anchor posts at each end and corner, the intermediate posts may be set thirty to sixty feet apart. However, light pointed posts or stakes driven twenty to thirty feet apart are preferable. This is a saving of both time and posts. The saving of time is quite important, as a fence may need to be moved several times in a year. For instance, in the spring it may be used between a meadow and a pasture; after harvest it may be used between growing crops and a stubble-field, and lastly, in the autumn and winter between wheat and corn stalk fields.

If it is to turn hogs, it must be placed only about two inches from the ground, and the bottom cable anchored every ten or twelve feet. See "*Method of anchoring between posts*," page 13.

Even if it is only a temporary job, it is very important to have good and well braced end posts and to have the fence stretched tight. Nothing ruins a wire fence quicker than to have it hung up loose.

IMPORTANCE OF NARROW SPACES.

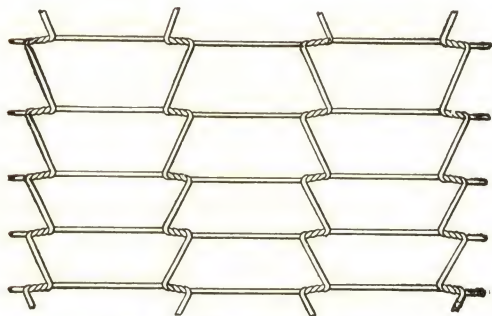
In all wire fences it is quite important to have the spaces between horizontal bars narrow enough to turn all kinds of stock that may be turned against it. The first three spaces at the bottom should not be larger than 3, 3½ and 4 inches, respectively. If they are larger than this, there is danger that small pigs will go through, and if this habit is once formed it is hard to cure, as they keep going through many times every day till they get quite large. This will ruin any kind of wire fence, if it is allowed to go on for any length of time. The constant bending of the wires makes them hard and brittle, and finally they will break. In this case prevention is better than cure. The means of prevention are: *Have the horizontal bars close together and well stretched, with stays not more than 12 to 14 inches apart.*

The **Keystone** is warranted to turn small pigs, if put up according to directions.

Put it up right, and it will not fail to please.

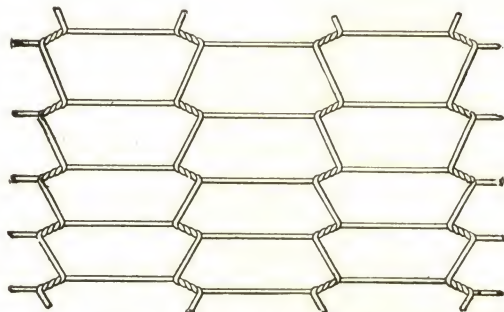
WHY THE KEYSTONE IS NOT AFFECTED BY COLD.

In order to understand this subject well, the reader should first read the article on expansion and contraction, on page 30. The two cuts below show the difference in the form of the meshes, which is caused by the effect of heat and cold.



Effect of extreme winter cold,
40 deg. below zero.

(The difference in the form of the meshes is slightly exaggerated to show the principle more plainly.)



Effect of extreme summer heat,
120 deg. above zero.

Under the effect of extreme summer heat, it will be noticed that the twists stand considerably in a slant, which is their natural position, as they are drawn into this by the tension on the stay wire while the fence is being woven. When the horizontal wires begin to shorten under the effect of cold, the extra length is supplied by the twists straightening out a little and coming more into the form showing the effect of extreme cold. If you were to take a string, say ten feet long, stretched between two given points, and tie a supporting string to it about every foot, and hang a light weight midway between each supporting string, the string would naturally assume an upwardly inclined slant from the weight toward the supporting strings. If you were to draw on one end of

The Keystone has plenty of elasticity.

this string the weights would be slightly raised, and the partial straightening out of the slants would add to the total length of the string, but as soon as the end of the string is released, the weight will draw it into its original position. Thus the limp string practically becomes a spring. Applying the principle to the **Keystone**, we find that every horizontal wire is practically a spring. The work of the supporting string is accomplished by the stays connecting the wire with the one above it, and the work of the weights is accomplished by the stays connecting it with the wire below itself.

The same result might be obtained by the use of a coiled spring, drawn out till it becomes nearly straight, but the coiled spring when drawn out entirely straight by an excessive strain, has nothing to draw it back into its former position, while the principle just described (which is practically applied in the **Keystone**) has the cross bars or stays drawing the horizontal wire back into its original position, thus retaining its original springiness, which is just as ready to repel the shock of an unruly intruder as it is to yield to the cool demands of contraction. (See testimonials.)

IT IS ALL A MISTAKE.

The fact that we furnish the Standard Stretchers (which remain on the end post) to put up the **Keystone**, has misled some to think that it is an adjustable fence, that will need to be tightened up whenever the weather gets warm, and loosened whenever it gets cold. This is all a mistake. Our fence has all the springiness and self-adjusting qualities that it needs; "enough is sufficient, too much is harmful." If it needed more, we could easily remedy the difficulty by a slight change in our machines. See "*Why the Keystone is Not Affected by the Cold*," page 18.

Our object in offering the **Standard** Stretcher for sale in connection with the **Keystone** fence is to enable the farmer to put the necessary tension on every wire in the fence. No wire fence can be a success unless it is well stretched, and the Standard Stretchers are certainly the most inexpensive practical device for the purpose. Where the **Keystone Stretcher** (shown on page 12) is used, it is not necessary to use the Standard Stretchers.

HOW TO MAKE A SPLICE.

It may, under various circumstances, become necessary to splice two wires together. Bring the two ends about six inches past each other and grab both the wires in the middle with the **holder**; then wind the projecting

The **Keystone** stands the test.

end around the other wire with the pliers. Then grab the wound up part with the holder, and wind the other projecting end in the same manner. This kind of a splice is practically as strong as any part of the wire. In splicing two pieces of fence together be careful to have the mesh in which the splice occurs the same length as the others, and to have each wire the same length between the stay. A well made splice in a string of fence would scarcely be noticed except by one who knows where to look for it.

COST OF FENCE WHEN PUT UP.

In the following figures we endeavor to show the comparative cost of several different methods of fencing. The figures are based on 160 rods in each case. The prices of material may vary in different parts of the country. A saving of over 22 cents per rod over all other styles is shown, and nearly 50 cents per rod over the five board fence. The **Keystone** is certainly the most durable of all the styles considered.

FIVE BOARDS.

Stands 4 feet 6 inches high. Posts 8 feet apart.

6,600 feet fencing at \$18 per 1,000 feet	\$118.80
Expense of hauling seven loads five miles	8.75
330 posts at 12c. each	39.60
Hauling and setting posts	16.00
Cost of putting up	10.00
Total.....	\$193.15

FOUR-FOOT PICKET FENCE WITH ONE BARBED WIRE.

Pine Pickets Woven With Four Strands. Stands 4 feet 6 inches high. Posts 8 feet apart.

160 rods picket fence, at 50c. per rod	\$ 80.00
Expense of hauling six loads	7.50
330 posts	39.60
Hauling and setting posts	16.00
200 pounds barbed wire	6.00
Cost of putting up	10.00
Total.....	\$159.10

THREE BOARDS AND TWO BARBED WIRES.

Stands 4 feet high. Posts 8 feet apart.

3,960 feet fencing at \$18 per 1,000 feet	\$ 71.28
Expense of hauling four loads	5.00
330 posts at 12c. each	39.60
Hauling and setting posts	16.00
400 lbs. barbed wire	12.00
Cost of putting up	8.00
Total.....	\$151.88

10 BAR KEYSTONE FENCING WITH ONE STRAND CABLE

Stands 4 feet 6 inches high. Posts 20 feet apart.

160 rods at 50c.	\$ 80.00
160 rods three-strand cable	6.00
Expense of hauling	1.25
132 posts	15.84
Hauling and setting posts	6.60
132 anchors	2.00
Cost of putting up	2.50
Total	\$114.19

QUALITY OF WIRE USED.

We order our wire in very large quantities. This enables us to have it made to order, insuring a uniform and superior quality.

Here we have an important advantage over the venders of cheaply built hand machines for building fence in the field,* and those who sell the glorious right to build your own fence by hand on your own farm, township or county, as the case may be. They are compelled to use *common market wire*, which is inferior in quality and galvanizing.

We could buy this wire at 20 to 25c less per 100 pounds than that which we are using, but we desire to maintain the high standard that the *Keystone* is noted for, and will not use common market wire at any price.

THE KEYSTONE ON HILLY GROUND.

In putting up the *Keystone* fence over hilly ground, the most important feature is to set the *end posts perfectly plumb*, and to fasten the fence to the end posts so that the stays will also be perfectly plumb. The common error is to set the posts so that they lean down hill. In putting up the fence over a hill fasten the fence to an anchored post on the top of the hill, and stretch both ways, and in passing over a valley fasten the fence at one end and put the stretcher on the other, and stretch until the fence is drawn up considerably from the ground, according to the steepness of the hill; then draw the fence down by placing your weight on the lowest cable. If it requires too much force to bring it down, loosen the stretcher a little. If it comes down too easily, tighten up a little before drawing it down entirely. In drawing over a hill staple the top cable first, and in drawing down into a valley, staple the bottom cable first. With a little experience you will become accustomed to the work, so you would just as soon put up a fence on hilly as on level ground. In fact, we have known some to prefer the hills. Experienced persons can put up a fence across a hollow without stretchers and do a good job. They get all the strain by drawing it down in the center after fastening both ends.

It does not matter so much how high the hill is, but how steep. However, if the incline is very steep or very long, it is sometimes advisable to put the fence up so that the stays lean toward the center of the valley, but in that case it will be necessary to make a separate stretch for each incline.

* Some of these machines produce fencing that is an infringement on the *KEYSTONE*. See "*Notice to Infringers*," page 29.

DIRECTIONS FOR PUTTING UP THE KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE.

The success of a wire fence depends largely upon the strength of the anchorage supporting it at the ends, and where it turns a corner. If posts are scarce, it is a better plan to be sparing with the intermediate posts, and put in a good set of end posts, than to spoil the job with an insufficient support at the end.

The nature of the **Keystone Woven Wire Fence** is such that if it has perfect anchorage at the ends, it will stand and make a stock-proof fence with only an occasional intermediate post to support the weight. These may be one, two or three rods apart with good success, yet a failure may result with the intermediate posts six to eight feet apart, and a poor anchorage.

END AND CORNER POSTS.

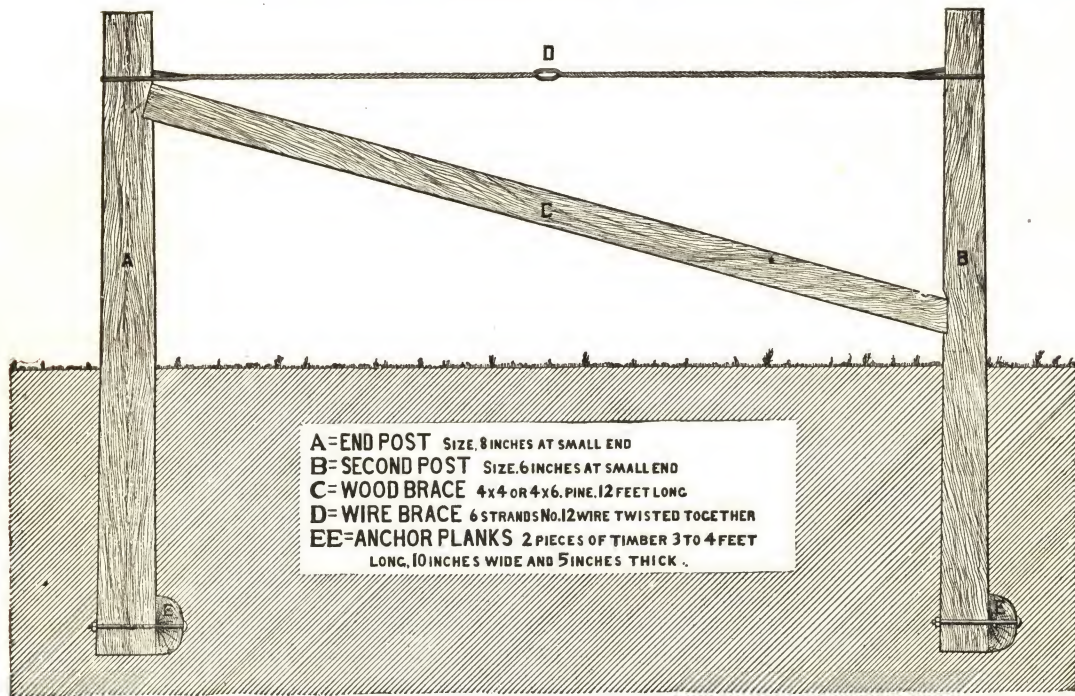
The end or corner post should be of some durable kind of wood not less than eight inches in diameter at the small end, and long enough to set four feet deep and to stand about two inches above the top wire of the fence. This should not be less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet above the ground. The second post should not be less than six inches at the small end, and should be set the **same depth**, about 11 feet back from the end or corner post.

THE ANCHOR PLANKS.

This is a plank or piece of timber about 3 feet long and 8 or 10 inches wide, set edgewise (as shown in the illustration) near the bottom and immediately behind the end post (also behind the second post). An ordinary fence post cut in two parts will answer for this. It should be bolted or spiked to the post before it is set. Fill the post-holes carefully and tamp the ground perfectly solid around the posts.

THE WOODEN BRACE.

A 4x4 or 4x6 pine brace should be fitted in as shown in the illustration. This brace should not be less than 12 feet in length, as a short brace is likely to **lift** the end post, and it should not be more than 12 feet long, nor should anything but light, stiff wood (such as pine) be used. If the brace is too long, or wood that is apt to warp and bend is used, the brace will soon sag out of line and become ineffective. The brace should be set into a



notch about four to six inches from the ground on the second post, and three and one-half to four feet from the ground on the end or corner post. In this way the brace is kept above the dampness from the soil and will last about as long as an ordinary set of posts.

THE WIRE BRACE.

The wire brace which ties the top of the second post to the first post is *indispensable*, and should consist of three strands of No. 12 wire put on as follows: Pass the end once around the second post, pass forward and once around the end post, pass backward and once around the second post; repeat until you have three strands of wire running side by side on each side of the two posts. Twist the ends together, and insert a short iron rod between the wires about midway between the posts and revolve over ends, so as to twist all the strands of wire together until the wire brace is under heavy tension, and the posts stand solid. This form of anchorage has stood the test of years in practical use, and is equal, if not superior, to any other yet designed.

By all means do this job of setting the anchor posts as thorough and complete as possible, and do not neglect the details, however trifling they may seem, as on this depends the future usefulness and beauty of your fence, as well as our success in selling more fence in your vicinity.

STRETCHING THE FENCE.

When the anchors at both ends are set, unroll the fence and staple securely at one end (being careful to start so that the stays stand in a vertical position) and draw the fence toward the other end as much as possible by hand or with a barbed wire stretcher attached to the top cable.

The fence should now be set up against the post and an occasional nail or staple driven into the post to hold the fence up. These must be placed behind the stays, so that the fence can draw over them towards the stretcher. While stretching the fence it is necessary to be careful that it does not get caught on these staples or any other obstruction. However, some who are very successful in putting up the fence, prefer to let it lie flat on the ground while stretching. This may be the better way, yet it looks reasonable that it should be supported, as above stated, before the stretching is finished.

If the *Keystone* stretcher is used (see page 12), reel out the chains and fasten to the end post. Fasten the clamp to the fence, as far back as possible. After stretching the fence to the desired tension, staple securely to the end post (three or four staples over each wire), and remove the stretcher.

If the *Standard* stretchers are used (see page 14), attach them first to the top and bottom cables. When the fence is drawn to a moderate tension, apply all the stretchers and tighten each wire a little at a time until all are tight enough. Next staple the top cable to the intermediate posts, being careful to follow the average level of

the ground, and to have the necessary incline as graceful as possible. Two staples should be driven over the cables and one over each intermediate wire, in every intermediate post.

POINTERS IN GENERAL.

Every man who is so fortunate as to have the **Keystone** fence on his farm, should take some pride in the general appearance of the fence and its surroundings.

All rubbish, briars, etc., should be removed from the fence row.

All posts should be set in a perfectly straight row, and the unsightly projections sawed off about two inches above the top wire.

Always bring the fence up against the posts, so that the curves in the stay wire between the horizontal bars stand away from the posts; in other words, have that side of the fence that is next to the roll, next to the posts. This is not absolutely necessary, but it is easier to get a nice job when it is put up in this way.

The fence should be stretched **evenly**, so that there will be considerable tension on each wire.

When the posts are set more than twenty-five feet apart, light wooden stays should be stapled to the fence midway between the posts. If the posts are soft wood (such as cedar) use 2-inch staples; if hard wood, use 1½-inch staples. (See page 15.)

Do not drive the staples in the intermediate post entirely down; better allow sufficient space to let the wire draw freely through the staples. This is especially important when it is used as a portable fence, as the short kinks, caused by driving the staples entirely down, injure the wire.

The bottom cable should be anchored every eight feet. This can be done by driving a stake and stapling the cable to it; or by tying a brick or stone to a piece of wire, burying the brick 12 to 16 inches, and attaching the wire to the bottom cable. (See page 13.)

The **Keystone** fence looks well on paper, but if properly put up, it will look still better in actual use.

WARRANTY.

The **Keystone Woven Wire Fence**, when put up in accordance with the foregoing directions, is fully warranted to turn horses, cattle, pigs, and all ordinary farm stock. This warranty is good for one year from date of purchase.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Is it galvanized? All our fencing is galvanized; we are careful to use only thoroughly galvanized wire.

What is the distance between the stays? There are seventeen stays to every rod of **Keystone** fence. This makes the distance between them a little more than 11½ inches.

How soon after the order is given can you ship the fencing? We can usually fill all orders the same day they are received. This does not apply to orders for special lengths or special styles of fencing.

How long will it last? Everyone knows that iron or steel will last till it rusts, and that it will not rust as long as it is well covered with galvanizing. Vast improvements have been made in the art of galvanizing wire in the last three or four years, and much more durability can be expected of the wire that is being made now than what was made a few years ago. We use only the best that we can procure.

How far apart should the posts be set? This depends on what style is used, also for what purpose it is intended. For a field, road or pasture fence, where the twelve bar 58-inch fence is used, the posts may be placed twenty-five to thirty-five feet apart. Where the seven or eight bar fence is used in connection with barbed or cable wire, or where the fence is used around a lot or any place where stock will crowd against it frequently, the posts should not be more than twenty feet apart.

Good in Every Particular.

Your agent, Lewis Davis, put up 80 rods of your fence for me four years ago. It is in good condition yet. I have been a regular customer ever since, using your fence whenever in need of anything in the fence line. Can recommend it to be a good fence in every particular.

JOSEPH GARRETT.

North Columbus, O.

Used 5 Years—As Good as Ever.

We have been handling your fence for several years. Last year we sold 7,000 rods. Have put out over 3,000 rods this season to date. Could not sell other makes of fence in place of Keystone at one-third price. There is some of the Keystone here that has been used five years, and is just as good to-day as it ever was.

H. L. STAFFORD & CO.

Davenport, Ia.

"THE OLD VIRGINIA RAIL FENCE."

This method of fencing is still practiced in some remote sections of the country, although it is quite expensive. When the rails were made of old timber they lasted from twenty to forty years. Now they are made of young timber and last only from five to ten years, besides they take up seven feet more land than a straight fence would. In the "fence corner" is the place where the weed seed is raised to stock the rest of the farm with. They should be mowed at least once a year, which is a very hard job. Many farmers tack the barb wire to the rail fence when it becomes so rotted down that it needs "protection," but this is a constant source of trouble, and many valuable horses have been lost by this practice. Taking into consideration the short time it lasts, and the trouble it is to keep it in repair, as well as the value of the land it occupies, it is a very expensive fence, although the first cost may be less than other styles.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We notice that some of our customers are putting up the ten-bar, 46-inch, fence without a cable or barbed wire above it. This is not what we recommend, as it is not high enough, and if it does not give satisfaction it will not be our fault. If you do not want an extra strand of cable or barbed wire above your fence, you should use either our twelve-bar, 58-inch, or eleven-bar, 55-inch fencing. A wire fence to give satisfaction in turning horses, etc., should stand $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high.

The Best and Neatest.

I have put up a great deal of your lawn fence, and it is giving perfect satisfaction. I put up some of it three years ago, and it looks as well to-day as the day it was put up. I consider it the best, neatest, most complete lawn fence for the money on the market.

Franklin, Ind.

Respectfully,

THOMAS FLINN.

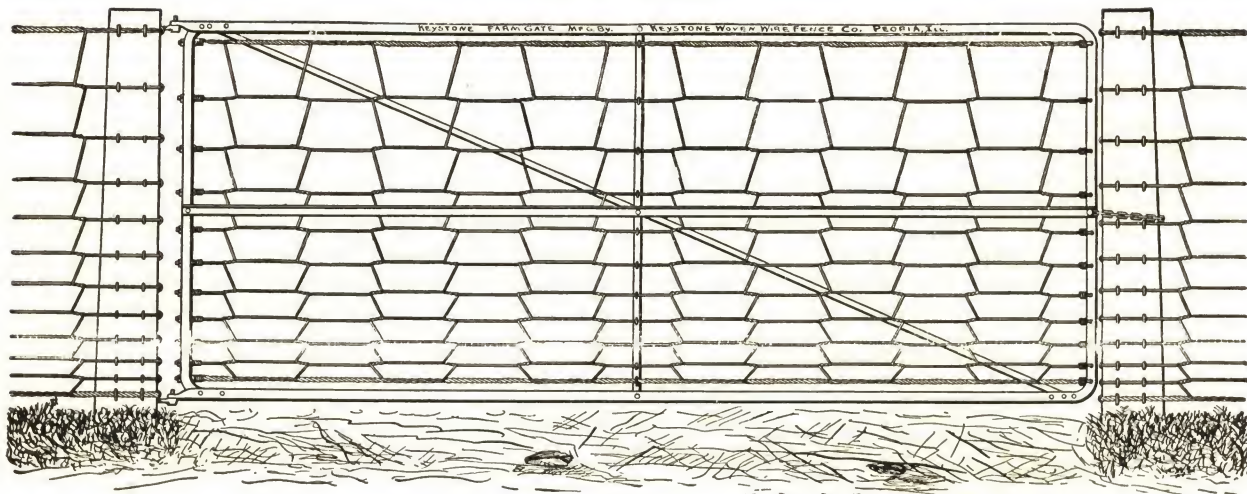
Has No Equal.

An opportunity to say a word in favor of the Keystone lawn fence gives me real pleasure. I have been a careful observer of all wire fences. For strength, durability and beauty, and last but not least, your very reasonable prices, there is no other that will equal it.

Yours truly,

LEWIS DAVIS.

Elmwood, Franklin Co., Ohio.



THE KEYSTONE FARM GATE.

The above illustration shows the **Keystone Farm Gate**. In designing this gate, it has been our aim to produce an article in which strength and durability are combined with neat appearance. While it is our motto "never to neglect the quality on account of the price" yet we realize that a farm gate, in order to meet with a ready sale, must be offered at a popular price.

With this end in view, we have decided to make the gates in two sizes only. This enables us to purchase material in large lots and of such lengths as will not cut to waste, and by making up a quantity of these gates all of the same size and style, the work can be done more systematically, thus enabling us to give our customers more value for their money than if we were to make the gates in various sizes.

HOW IT IS MADE.

The main frame is made of $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{16}$ angle steel, and the center bar of $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{16}$ angle steel. The brace is made of $1 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{16}$ angle steel. The top and bottom and front end are all in one piece, the hinges being forged on the ends before it is bent into proper form. The advantages peculiar to this style of hinges are, that there is no chance of their becoming loose or detached, and they give the gate a very wide bearing on the post.

A pair of wrought steel lag-screw hinges, which can be screwed into the post after boring a hole of the proper size, is furnished with each gate. The fastening at the front end consists of a chain which is designed to be passed around the post, and hooked into a hook on the opposite side of the gate.

The gate frames are 12 feet long, but the distance between the posts should be 12 feet 5 inches, thus allowing sufficient space for hinges, and to allow the gate to swing either way. Where it is to swing one way only, a 2 x 2 inch piece of wood should be fastened on the front edge of the post to act as a stop for it to swing against. The latter method makes the best job. We make farm gates either 4½ or 5 feet high.

Light, Durable and Well Made.

I have in every day use seven of your twelve foot gates at my sheep feeding yards, and they are giving first-class satisfaction. They are light and very durable, being well put together.

Yours very truly,

JOHN MACQUEEN.

Kirkland, Ill.

NOTICE TO INFRINGERS.

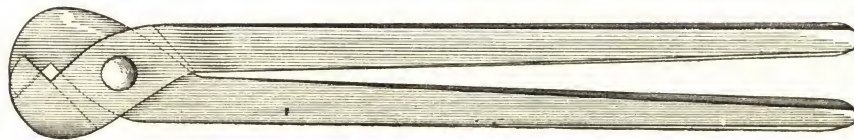
There is a class of people who like to share the good things belonging to others. The **Keystone**, being a decidedly good thing, there are naturally some who are inclined to infringe on the patents belonging to this Company. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that infringements on our patents will not be allowed, and that the fence, as well as the machinery employed in manufacturing the same, are fully protected by United States patents.

COPYRIGHT.

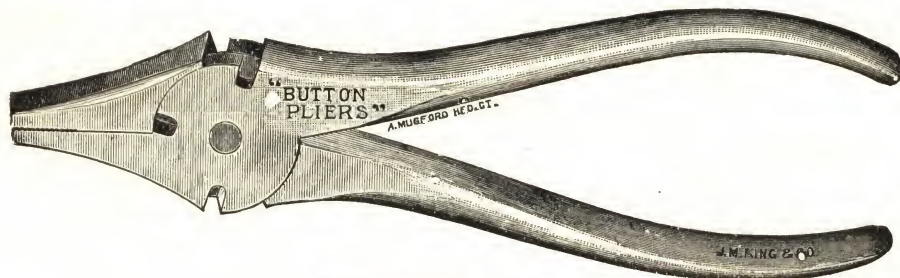
We do not imitate other manufacturers, and respectfully ask that others do not copy either the matter or the illustrations used in this catalogue. Those interested will please take notice that this catalogue is fully covered by copyright.

TOOLS NECESSARY FOR PUTTING UP THE FENCE.

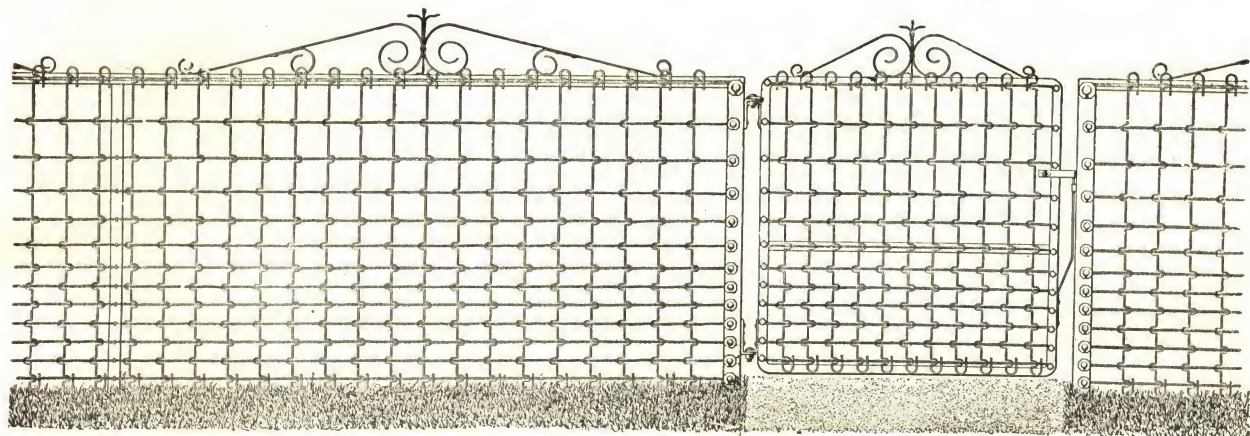
Almost every farmer has all the necessary tools, aside from what we show below. These will be found to be very handy tools for various kinds of work, as well as for working with wire.

**KEYSTONE WIRE HOLDER.**

This cut shows the **Keystone** Wire Holder, which is designed for use with the cutter and pliers shown below. It has an angle grip (as shown in dotted lines) by which the end of a wire can be held very firmly with only a light pressure on the handles.

**BUTTON'S PLIERS.**

This cut shows Button's Combined Wire Cutters and Pliers, warranted cast steel. So far as we know this is the best tool of its kind. We use them exclusively in our work.



13 bar, 36 inch, with steel posts, top rail and ornaments.

KEYSTONE LAWN FENCING.

(Design No. 1.)

This style of fencing was placed on the market by us in the spring of 1891. Ever since that date it has had a very ready sale. It is impossible to do it justice with an illustration. The above cut shows a short section of the fence. However, a longer piece nicely stretched in actual use will look much neater.

HOW IT IS MADE.

The upright bars or stays are made of No. 10 wire. The horizontal bars are made of two strands of No. 14 wire, with the exception of the top bar, which contains four strands of No. 14 wire. All the wire used in this fencing is of the best quality galvanized steel wire, the actual sizes of which are shown in the small cut on this page.

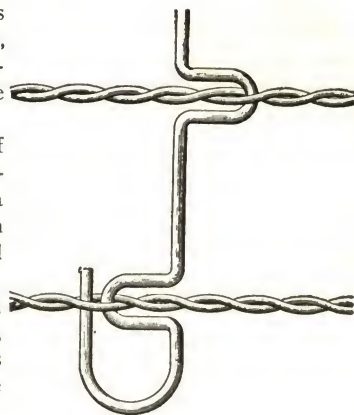


No. 10 WIRE.



No. 14 WIRE.

The construction of this style of fencing is best shown in the illustration at the right, which represents a section (one-half actual size) cut from the fencing, showing two cables and a stay.



The stays are placed four inches apart and have an eye bent on each end, thus making a smooth finish. The crimps are on opposite sides of the stay, thus preventing it from turning. The spaces between the horizontal bars near the bottom of the fence are two inches, gradually increasing toward the top of the fence (see description of different styles, page 34).

STEEL POSTS, TOP RAIL AND ORNAMENTS.

The proper way to put up this fence, where a nice job is wanted, is to use the steel top railing, posts and ornaments as shown on page 31. The body of the post is made of angle steel, which is attached to a cast iron base, and is well braced. The top rail is made of $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ angle steel. The ornaments are made of $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ flat steel bent into shape, and attached to the railing. Where the ornaments are not desired they can be left off. We recommend, however, that they be used in all cases for a front fence.

ON WOOD POSTS.

While we always recommend steel posts, etc., for a front fence, a careful workman can make a very pretty fence by putting it on wood posts. The steel top rail can be used in connection with the wood posts; or, where still greater economy is desired a 2 x 4 dressed pine railing may be substituted. This is much the cheapest way, and when used around country residences, where the grounds are usually quite extensive, wood railing and posts answer very well, and make a very neat looking fence. Always use sawed posts, and put two coats of paint on wood-work before stretching the fence.

HOW TO PUT IT UP.

Set the posts perfectly plumb. If the railing cannot be put on level, make the incline as graceful as possible. Be careful to have the stays perfectly plumb, and to have all the horizontal wires stretched evenly.

LAWN AND DRIVE GATES.

(Style No 1. See illustration page 31.)

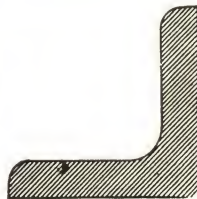
Our lawn and drive gates are a first-class article, and need only to be seen to be appreciated. The frame is made of angle steel to which are attached steel hinges and a steel spring catch, having an arm projecting on either side for convenience in opening. The body is composed of lawn fencing with stays only three inches apart. The lawn gates have an intermediate bar of the same size material as the frame (as shown in the illustration, page 31). All lawn gates are made of 1 x 1 x $\frac{3}{8}$ angle steel, a cross section of which is shown in cut below.

All drive gates 4, 6 and 8 feet wide are made of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ angle steel. The drive gates have an angle steel brace in place of intermediate bars.

All of our gates are made to swing both ways, and can be made to hinge on the right or left hand post. We can also furnish double gates for driveways. Where this is desired it must be plainly stated in the order, so we can fit the gate with suitable fastenings.

All gates are full size. On single gates an allowance of four inches, in addition to the size of the gates, must be made in the opening between posts. On double gates an allowance of five inches, in addition to the size of the gates, is necessary.

If a single gate is wanted to swing opposite from the one shown in the cut (page 31), specify a left hand gate



DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT STYLES.

THIRTEEN BAR 36 INCHES HIGH.

This is the fence shown in the illustration on page 31. For a front yard fence in the country we recommend this in preference to any other style, as it is not too high to look well, yet it affords ample protection. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 inches. It stands about 40 inches high when put up. Posts should be placed about 7 feet apart.

FOURTEEN BAR 42 INCHES HIGH.

This style is sold quite extensively, and is used mostly for yard fencing, where the 36-inch fencing is not considered high enough. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and 6 inches. It stands about 46 inches high when put up. Posts should be placed about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

FIFTEEN BAR 48 INCHES HIGH.

This style is used mostly for garden fencing, or for division fencing between house and barn lots, where a strong ornamental fence is desired. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6 and 6 inches. It stands about 52 inches high when put up. Posts should be placed about 8 feet apart.

ELEVEN BAR 30 INCHES HIGH.

This style is well adapted for use in cities where an ornamental division or street line fence is desired. The spaces between the horizontal bars are as follows: $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and 5 inches. It stands about 34 inches high when put up. Posts should be placed about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

NINE BAR 24 INCHES HIGH.

This is the lowest style that we make.* The spaces between the horizontal bars are about 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It stands about 28 inches high when put up. Posts should be placed about 6 feet apart.

NOTE:—Where the ornaments are put on it will make the fence appear about six inches higher.

*For special purposes, where a large quantity is ordered, we can make the lawn fencing in any width from three horizontal bars up.

HOW TO ORDER

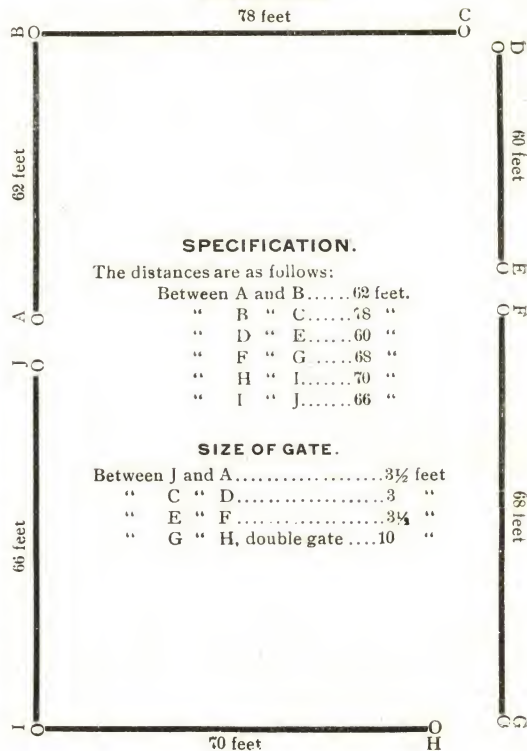
The diagram shown on this page is self-explaining. A little care in making your orders out as suggested, and as plain as possible, may save valuable time. The fencing looks best when all the posts are set the same distance apart, and when it is necessary to move gates a few feet one way or the other to so arrange the posts, we suggest that it be done if possible. The proper distance between the posts is given in the description of the different heights of fencing (page 34).

Make a diagram of the plat that you desire to fence, as shown on this page. This need not be drawn to a scale, yet it should be nearly in proportion. All gate and corner posts should be designated by a letter, and the distances between them written in as shown in the diagram.

The figures giving the size of gates indicate the exact size of the frame. An allowance of 4 inches must be made for the hinges and catch. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot gate requires an opening of 3 feet 10 inches. Hence the distance between I and B would be 131 ft. 10-in

Where double gates are wanted, allow 5 inches for hinges, etc. This would make a distance of 80 feet 5 inches between G and I.

DIAGRAM.



DELAYS IN TRANSIT.

We sometimes receive complaints from customers because shipments do not reach them promptly, the purchaser seeming to think we are responsible for delays of the transportation company in delivering the goods. Our responsibility ceases when we receive a bill of lading from the transportation company for the goods in good order, and we, of course, should not be censured when they are delayed in transit. On receipt of advice of such delays we cheerfully have shipments traced, and do all in our power to hurry them.

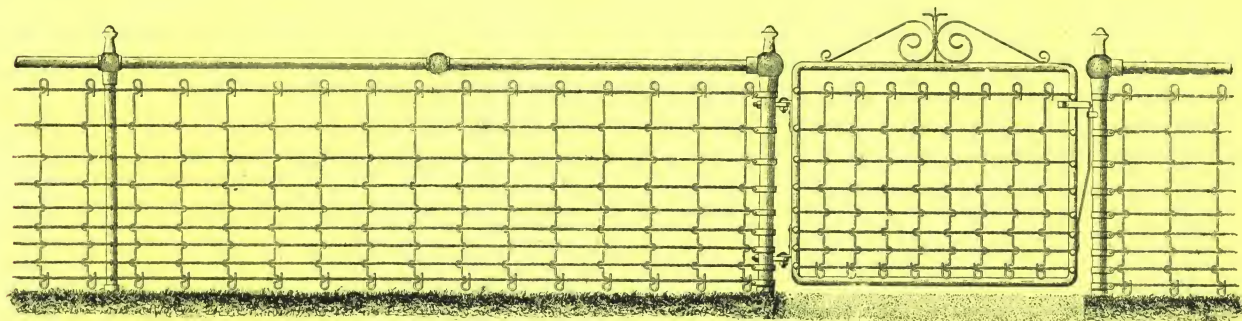
TERMS.

We often receive orders from persons unknown to us, and who are not rated in commercial agencies. While such purchasers are often perfectly responsible, we make it a rule in such cases to ship to our own order, and send draft with bill of lading attached through the bank or express company for collection. Invoice for such goods is mailed to purchaser, with letter of advice stating through what bank or express company we have drawn.

Please designate to what bank and at what place to send the draft and bill of lading. In the absence of such information we will send the same to such bank and at such place as we think will be most convenient to the customer. When shipments are made in this way we instruct the bank or express company to hold the draft until goods arrive, if the customer so requests.

HOW TO REMIT.

If possible, send Chicago or New York draft; or, if more convenient, send express or post office money order. **Do not** send checks on local banks, as we are unable to use them at par. In case it is necessary to remit with checks on local banks, 25 cents should be added to the same to cover cost of exchange. All bills are payable at Peoria, Ill., and we should not be expected to stand the cost of cashing checks on local banks. Make all drafts, checks, etc., payable to the order of the Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co.

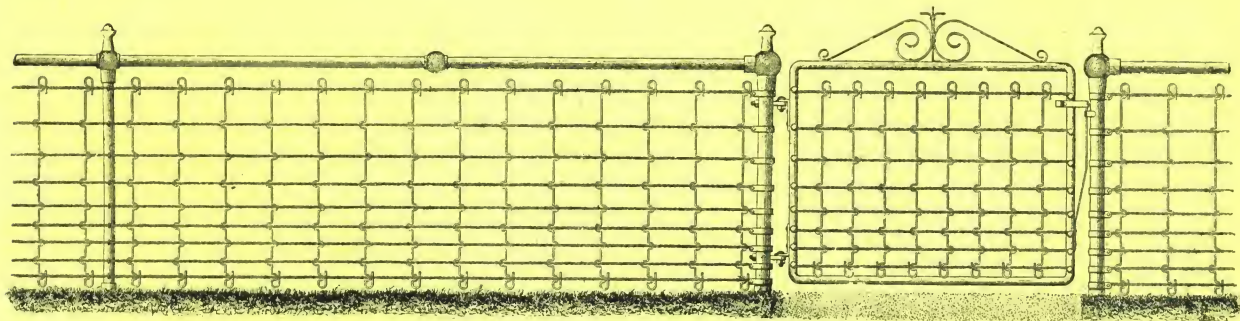


KEYSTONE LAWN FENCING

STYLE No. 2

The above illustration shows a new pattern of lawn fencing for which a very ready sale is predicted by those who are posted in that line of trade. It certainly has a pleasing appearance. It is close enough to turn small chickens, dogs, etc., the spacing being 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When put up it stands 30 inches high from the ground to the top of the top rail. Prices on this style are considerably lower than on the fence shown on page 31. and will be quoted on application. Send measurements the same as for style No. 1.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR.



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